दिया है । इसके अतिरिक्त, सहकारी बैंकों द्वारा कुंओं को गहरा करने, अंत: स्रवण टंकियों, पम्प सेटों आदि के लिये ऋणों की मंजूरी तेजी से दी जानी है । प्राकृतिक आपदायें आने पर अल्पकालिक सहकारी ऋणों को भी मध्यम कालिक ऋणों में बदला जा सकता है । कृषि ऋण स्थिरीकरण कोष की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार अल्पकालिक ऋणों को मध्यम कालिक ऋणों में बदलने के लिये राज्य सहकारी बैंकों द्वारा रखे जाने वाले तथा केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंकों द्वारा रखे जाने वाले कृषि ऋण स्थिरीकरण कोष के बीच के अन्तर के एक भाग का वहन करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता देती है ।

Filtered water supply in Delhi

2167. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD:
DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY:
SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:
SHRIMATI KRISHNA KAUL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether filtered water supply facility in Delhi falls too short of requirement;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) the details of the allocations made for augmenting the supply of water during this year and the schemes drawn up for the purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Delhi Water Supply & Sewerage Disposal Undertaking have reported that 409 MGD of water is being supplied against an assessed demand of 472 MGD. Present shortfall is to the extent of 63 MGD.

(c) The requisite information is as under:-

(1) *allocations:*

		Rs.
1	Provision under plan Allocation under the head Ranney Wells and Tube Wells during the year 87-88	100 Lacs
2	Augmentation of Water Treatment plant	1000 Lacs
3	Total Plan Allcoation for water supply for the year 1987-88	2625 Lacs

(2) *Scheme drawn up:*

1. Work for construction of 3 Ranney Wells in Alipur Block at a cost of about Rs. 100.00 lacs has been started. These wells are expected to yield about 12 MGD of Water. It is also proposed to install 40 Tubewells and 200 deep handpumps at a cost of Rs. 130.00 lacs in the rural areas of Delhi.

2. The work of setting up an additional 40 MGD water Treatment Plant at Wazirabad at an estimated cost of Rs. 2267 lacs has since been allotted. The first phase of this plant is scheduled to be ready by the end of 1988-89.

Road between Mauzpur and GT Road, Shahdara

2168. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KAUL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether it is a fact that construction of a portion of road between Mauzpur and Shyamlal College G.T. Road, Shahdara, Delhi is still incomplete, if so, what steps Government have contemplated to complete the same to facilitate easy access to the new Bridge across the Yamuna river being constructed at ISBT, Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVE-

LOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Population to be provided drinking water

2169. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD:
DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY:
SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 76 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 6th November, 1987 and state how much of population in each State/Union Territory is still to be provided drinking water facility and how much of this population would be covered by such facilities with the implementation of the schemes to be financed with the funds allocated by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): A statement showing population remaining to be provided with safe drinking water facilities as per Government norms, is annexed. (See below) The target is to cover the entire balance rural population with safe drinking water supply by the end of the Seventh Plan period i.e. March 1990. This will be achieved through implementation of schemes under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and state sector minimum needs programme (MNP).

Rural population to be provided safe drinking water.* (Provisional position as on 31-10-87) on the basis on 1981 census).

Statement

(Figures in thousands)

S. No.	State/UT	Population
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3023
2	Arunachal Pradesh	—
3	Assam	7979
4	Bihar	7647
5	Goa	317
6	Gujarat	1790
7	Haryana	2429
8	Himachal Pradesh	1198
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1060
10	Karnataka	(—)
11	Kerala	10882
12	Madhya Pradesh	7122
13	Maharashtra	12016
14	Manipur	158
15	Meghalaya	547
16	Mizoram	72
17	Nagaland	114
18	Orissa	682
19	Punjab	8606
20	Rajasthan	7163
21	Sikkim	104
22	Tamil Nadu	13247
23	Tripura	207
24	Uttar Pradesh	54548
25	West Bengal	16841
26	A & N Islands	(—)
27	Daman and Dui	(—)
28	D & N Haveli	7
29	Lakshadweep	11
30	Pondicherry	(—)
31	Delhi	(—)
32	Chandigarh	(—)
	TOTAL	157770

*. As per Government norms

(—) In these States/UTs the entire population residing in problem villages has been provided access to at least one source of safe drinking water as per Government norms. Further expansion/improvement of drinking water facilities for these populations is taking place.